NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON SESSETT,

PROPRIETOR AND COITOR DPFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS

to workede patente.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY TREATRE, Broadway-Hamlet-Loan or MIBLO'S GARDEN, Breadway Miss PYNE-FRA DIAVOLO BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-OTHBILO-MANIAC LOVER.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers st.—Serious Family— WAILACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Game of Love-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad ray-Buillesque Opera and Negro Minsterist.

New York, Friday, September 21, 1855.

The News. Although the arrival of the Baltic places us in pos session of one week's la'er dates from Europe, the news which she brings may be summed up in a few short paragraphs. Of intelligence from the scat of war there is absolutely nothing. In the Crimea and Asia Minor things remain in statu quo, whilst in the Baltic the campaign seems to be over, some of the mortar vessels having already returned to Eng. land. There is a rumor that the Emperor Alexan der was present incognito at the battle of the Tchernaya. One of our correspondents states that

he is expected at Vienna, on his way to the Crimea. The notification given by our government to that of Denmark, of the termination of the treaty of 1826, which takes place next summer, and of its intention to resist the payment of Sound dues thereafter, forms at the present moment an important subject of discussion on the European continent The Paris papers comment upon the subject at great length. While they all admit the justice of the principle contended for by the United States-to wit: that all seas, interior and exterior, should be tree to all flags; that there should be no such thing as a mare clausum-still they all deem the time for raising this question to be inopportune while Eu rope has so many other matters of graver consequence to attend to. The Pays intimates that we should wait until the close of the Eastern war, and that then a peace congress would settle this and all other international questions in dispute. From the reply of the Danish Cabinet to the Ameriean Minister at Copenhagen, it will be seen that unless our treaty with that government is renewed, our vessels are to be treated on the same footing as those of non-favored nations—that is to say, unless we take the remedy into our own hands, and refuse to pay the Sound toll, which is, undoubtedly, what we shall do.

The King of Naples is getting into such disfavor with his subjects that there is a talk of dethroning him and replacing the Murat dynasty. If so, one of our countrywomen, the Princess Murat, will be

Things look badly for the prospects of the present government in Spain. The Carlists continue their nsurrectionary movements in such a systematic manner that it is evident they are the result of some vast and well organized plan. In the meanwhile the government itself is rapidly falling into cor tempt. The friends of Narvaez, supported by Louis Napoleon, are conspiring to secure his return to Madrid as dictator, and it is not improbable they may

A frightful disaster, attended with loss of life and serious if not fatal injury to some dozen persons, happened on the New York Central Railroad, near West Albany, yesterday morning. It appears that through the negligence of a switch tender, the passenger train from Buffalo for Albany ran into a cattle train, smashing the locomotive, tender, and first passenger car of one, and the two rear cars of the other, into fragments. One of the latter was filled with animals, many of which were killed. The wounded passengers, mangled and dead cattle, broken baggage and debris of the cars and machinery, mingled together in one indistinguishable mass, presented a scene altogether indescribable. An account of the may be found elsewhere.

The Massachusetts fusion State Convention met at Worcester yesterday, and nominated Julius Rockwell for Governor on the first formal ballot. The present Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer and Auditor. were re-nominated. E. R. Hoar was nominated for Attorney General. Strong anti-slavery resolutions were adopted. The convention, composed of a mix-ture of Know Nothings, whigs, free soilers, and a sprinkling of democrats, but all thoroughly impregnated with abolitionism, numbered about one thou sand delegates, and was presided over by Hon. N. P. Banks, Know Nothing member of Congress.

The frauds committed on the Harlem Railroad Company by their former Secretary and transfer clerk. Alexander Kyle, are likely to eventuate in a significant and serious manner for that institution. Yesterday an action, at the suit of Drake & Co. brokers, was tried, for the sum of \$25,000, advanced by them on five hundred and sixty shares of stock placed in their hands by Kyle, and bearing on their face the impress of authenticity and correctness The company subsequently refused to acknowledge the legality of the shares, and would not consent to transfer the stock so negotiated by their whilome agent, though it appears that he had transacted business in shares with another Wall street house to the amount of \$500,000 during the six months previous to the discovered frauds. This, it was contended. was a very loose way of doing business; and the jury thought there was much negligence on the part of the company in allowing an officer on a salary of \$1,200 a year to have such unlimited control over their immense stock, and gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, together with

The Board of Health met yesterday, and took up for consideration the report of the special committee in favor of repealing the ordinance recently passed imposing quarantine upon vessels arriving from Southern ports. After an exciting debate the re port was rejected by a vote of fourteen yeas to tweny-two nays. The importance of the question before the Board attracted a large number of spectators.

The Board of Supervisors last evening merely re ceived and referred three petitions and then ad Journed.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. We give a report of the proceedings, which presents no

feature of special interest, in another column. We give elsewhere an account of the mysterious death of a woman of the town, named Amanda Cooke, who is supposed to have committed suicide by taking laudanum. There are rumors of foul play in connection with this sad affair, and one of the coroners is thoroughly investigating the circum-

The epidemic continues at Norfolk, with scarcele a sign of abatement. On Tuesday there were thirty. eight deaths and fifty new cases. The fover has re cently made its appearance at Vicksburg; and it is stated that the disease prevails in nearly every town

contiguous to the Mississippi river. At Philadelphia yesterday the counsel for one of the negroes implicated in committing an assault up-on Col. Wheeler, at the time of the abduction of his wes, appeared before Judge Kelley, and made a statement to the effect that the jury which tried the ease had been tampered with in a very mysterious

manner. The matter will be investigated. It will probably turn out to be merely an attempt on the part of the negro sympathizers, to re-open the case

in behalf of the convicted parties.

The Railroad Commissioners, after due investigation, have made their report as to the cause of the disaster on the Stonington Railroad on the 3d inst They state that they are forced to the conclusion that the accident was occasioned by the want of repair of the road. Travellers should avoid all roads not

The foreign news yesterday had a tendency to unsettle the market for cotton. Holders of considerable lots demanded about previous rates, while buyers refused to meet them without some concession in prices. The sales, in small parcels, embraced about 500 bales, one-half of which was sold to spinners at irregular prices. Flour improved ot 6 le. a 12 le. per barrel, with pretty free sales, including parcels for export and for future delivery. Sound good wheat was in good demand, and 2c. or 3c. per bushel higher. Corn closed at about 87c. a 871c. Pork was inactive and prices easier. There was a rather better feeling in sugar. The sales embraced about 400 hhds, and 600 boxes. Coffee was quiet. The ship room for ports to Great Britain was reduced, while there was more offering. Grain and flour were pretty freely engaged for Liverpool and London at rates given in another column. A vessel of about 600 tons was chartered for London, to load with oil cake, at £1,700.

The News from Europe-General Imbroglio. Matters in Europe are fast approaching a tangle which it will puzzle the acutest intellects to unravel, and will probably in the end require to be cut with the sword, so far as the present belligerents are concerned. It is plain enough, notwithstanding all that is said by the British press, that the quarrel between France and Russia is growing more difficult to settle every day. The capture of Sebastopol is evidently as distant as ever. According to the most reliable letters from the camp, the event next in order will be a repetition of the battle of Traktir Bridge. On the other hand, the position of the Russians is far from enviable. We glean from the occasional letters which have appeared in print from American surgeons in the city that the sufferings of the besieged from the incessant fire of the Allies are almost intolerable. They will be largely increased during the next bombardment, for which the Allied artillery are now accumulating material. During the winter the garrison can hardly hope to escape being put on short allowance. When it is remembered that every pound of grain required for their subsistence has to be carted in the common country carts drawn by oxen for several hundred miles, and that the number of mouths to feed cannot fall short of 100,000, it will be seen that Napoleon's prediction is not baseless, and that if the Allies are foiled in their hope of taking the city, they may at least console themselves with the reflection that they are inflicting as much damage on the enemy as if it were already in their power.

In the Baltic, the Sweaborg farce, which even according to the English accounts, has now dwindled down to the destruction of several dwelling houses, the Governor's residence, and a magazine, may probably be regarded as the closing operation of the season. The fleets will return unscathed to their confiding country, which maintains them at a trifling expense of \$150,000 per day, and in all probability some new officer will be appointed to sacrific himself next year in the room of Dundas.

The net result of the whole will be to con firm Russia in her opinion of her own invulnerability; and-as it cannot be expected that the Allies will yield, at all events until they have been once thoroughly beaten, which does not seem likely-to render the continuance of the war for another year a matter of certainty.

But the Russian war is only a small portion of the troubles in store for Europe. It is now certain that Spain is on the eve of a fresh convulsion. Accounts apparently well authenticated state that conspiracies are rife in the Provinces, some designed to aid the Carlist cause, others to promote the elevation of Narvaez to an unconstitutional rank. It is said that Napoleon is concerned with the latter: that he is convinced of the instability of the Espartero Cabinet, and, as his uncle interfered to quiet Spain when Charles IV, and his son quarrelled, so he intends to interfere on hebalf of Isabella. It appears certain that the tripartite alliance has definitely gone into effect, and that Spain will send men to the Crimea in the course of a few months, in consideration of a loan of several millions. In olden time such a transaction would have been put in the honest shape of a subsidy to Spain Now-a-days, Castilian pride demurs at figuring in so mercenary a light; the money is said to be a loan, and it is shrewdly conjectured that the borrower, being hopelessly bankrupt at home, without credit, resources, railways or trade, has mortgaged her colonial possessions once more as security. If this be true-and

Europe for one half century. The Kingdom of Naples is likewise on the brink of revolution. King Bomba, as he is popularly called, has goaded his subjects to madness by a series of acts of tyranny. True to the hereditary policy of his family-who never had any sense at all-this foolish monarch has followed blunder by blunder, until the state of the polished Kingdom of Naples reminds us of what we read of the most debased of Eastern satrapies. Men have been incarcerated for a look, and scourged, actually scourged in this nineteenth century for a speech. The King dare not show his face in public. He hides, it is said, like a man who knowing the Neapolitan character sees an enemy in every human figure, and a dagger under every cloak. An insult to a British subject has induced Lord Palmerston to send a few ships to Naples; it seems very likely that the people will take advantage of their presence to rise in revolt. Rumor says that another chip of the Napoleon block-young Muratis likely to be the favorite man with the people when they rise.

it seems plausible-here is trouble enough for

Finally, in the language of Napoleon, Europe cannot remain an indifferent spectator to the crisis now pending in Denmark. The government of that happy little kingdom having choked off the chambers and the constitution. has replied to Mr. Bedinger, as every one knows, to the effect that they are very sorry the United States think of refusing to renew the treaty, as the effect of such refusal will be to exclude American ships from the Baltic. No one who knows Gen. Pierce can doubt but his answer to this will be modelled on the speeches in Homer, with a glance at the orations of Shakspeare's martial heroes; in a word, that he will threaten Denmark with instant demolition if a single American ship is delayed. In view of this prospect—which seems to be pretty well to have been inspired from the Tuileries. "In principle (en principe") says this performance, "European diplomacy would inevitably pronounce against the United States, in the eventuality of war between them and Denmark. . . The reasoning of Denmark certainly does not lack value." This is the Emperor's view: a pretty plain one, so far as the United States are concerned, and no very bad key to the bold answer of the Danes to

Mr. Bedinger. It is impossible to say how so wretched ar administration as ours may deal with the matter. But, whatever is done on this side the water, it appears plain that Europe is on the verge of a volcanic eruption such as it has never known, If, as seems not impossible, Napoleon is at the bottom of the movements in Spain and Italy, if he contrives to embroil himself with the United States on the Danish or the Cuba question, as he has embroiled himself with Russia on that of the christians in Turkey, his biography will find a larger space in the history of Europe than any former sovereign, not excluding his uncle.

THE REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE TABERNACLE AND ITS DISTURBERS .- At the republican mass meeting held in the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening last, there was a very weak and petty attempt made at disturbance, in which a gen tleman named Henderson allowed himself to be put forward by the oppositionists. The Tribune and Times represent this person as one of the reporters of the HERALD. We unqualifiedly deny the statement. We understand, how ever, that he is a pupil of the Tribune schoolthat he has been for years connected with that paper as a reporter; and we presume that the eccentricities developed by him the other night were owing to this fatal connection.

GOLD IN THE GADSDEN COUNTRY .- It is now re ported that the Gadsden desert is full of gold and silver mines and washings, commonly known as "dry diggings." Dry enough, we guess, they will prove to be. Is this a feeler for another Gadsden treaty? Santa Anna has left an empty treasury behind him, and his successors must pawn or sell something to raise the wind. We suspect, therefore, that these reported gold discoveries in the Gadsden purchase will result in another hanl of ten or twenty millions from our surplus in the subtreasury, if Guthrie can be humbugged. Nous

GEN. WEBB BECOMING LUKEWARM.—The en thusiasm of our Chevalier James Watson Webb. when he first came out for the Seward fusion ists, was boundless. He was even ready to go for Garrison for President and Fred Douglass for Vice President, in order to restore the Missouri black line. And yet he was absent from the Tabernacle on Wednesday night. Is he falling from grace? Let him be looked after. He needs a little patting on the back.

HE DECLINES AND GIVES HIS REASONS FOR IT. -Mr. Chauncey Schaffer declines the honor of an American nomination in this city, for fear that he may be elected. A nomination might do, but he is afraid that he will be saddled with a fat office. Ho! ho!

MR. BOTTS ON HIS TRAVELS .- The last official report of Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, represents him as having delivered himself of a powerful political speech among the granite hills away up in New Hampshire. As the weather gets cool he will return southward. Where is Captain Tyler?

Who Are to be Coroners ?-The hard shells make their nominations for coroners to-night. We hope they will bear in mind the importance of the office and the necessity of selecting proper men for candidates. Our comfort and safety depend in a great measure on the character and ability of our coroners. Let the hards think of this to-night.

MR. LOTT'S LETTER .- The letter of John A. their State ticket, is not forthcoming. Has Mr. Cochrane got that letter? If yea, we give it up. It will be rubbed out in his breeche pocket with the Scarlet Letter. "There's the

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.-We are credibly in formed from Washington that the President has "marked out the line of policy he is to pursue in his message to Congress in December." Squatters of Kansas and "border ruffians," do you hear that?

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.-Among the passen gers by the Baltic yesterday was General Uraga, Mexican Minister to Prussia. It was General U. who headed the revolution that put Santa Anna in power. He now returns in the nick of time. What for ?

REHASHING COLD VICTUALS-The women's rights women in pantaloons and petticoats at their Boston convention. Too much garlie.

THE NAVAL REVOLUTION,-Lieutenant John P. Gilles has not been "retired" from the navy; he is still in ac tive service. We are glad of it; we desire to have all good

The Late Affray at the St. Nicholas. In our report in the HERALD of the 17th inst., in refe-cence to the late unfortunate affray at the St. Nicholas

Hotel, we stated that-Hotei, we stated that—

Captain Wright was in the Texan navy all through the war between that country and Mexico. He distinguished bimself on many occasions, and displayed great bravery. When but a young man of twenty, he commanded a sunty vessel named the James Bowie, in which ship, with a crew of about thirty men, he took a Mexican shoop-of-war, with two hundred and fifty men on board, and commanded two other vessels, and Com. Moore speaks in the highest terms of his bravery.

We are credibly informed that Captain Wright was not in the Texan navy at any time while Convendence Mexican.

in the Texan navy at any time while Commodore Moore was in command of it, which was from early in 1839 to was in command of it, which was from early in 1899 to the consummation of the annexation of Texas in 1846; nor was there any such vessel as the James Bowie in the Texan navy. There was a Francis B. Wright, a Lieutenau in the Texas navy, now deceased. There was also a Capt Wright, commander of several steamers plying between New Grieans and Galiveston, from 1836 to some years after. He is now a steamship owner and commander in California. Capt, J. J. Wright, the principal sufferer in California. Capt, J. J. Wright, the principal sufferer in the St. Nicholas affair, commanded a steen wheel steamer and other United States transports in the Gulf during the Mexican war. He also subsequently commanded the steamer Alabama for a short time, plying between New Orleans and Aspinwall.

Orieans and Aspinwall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Allow me to correct an error in your paper of this morning, (quoted from the Troy Budget.) I am not the son-in-law of Hen. Amos Kendall, neither did I ever have a difficulty with Geo. B. Prentice, Esq., or with any one else, until the late affair.

New York, Sept. 20, 1855.

Naval Intelligence.

A letter from an officer on board the United State-teamer Powhatan, dated at Hong Song, (China,) July atenuer Fowhatan, dated at Hong Song. (China.) July 9, 1855, states that on the 7th, when about five miles from that place, the air pumplishon red of the starboard engine parted. On its going down it struck on the top of the valve, driving it and the piston through the hoston of the channel plate, besides breaking and bending some other parts. It will require some time to repair the danage, there being so little facilities for doing such work without laws.

At a meeting of delegates of the Third Assembly district, (Brooklyn.) held on Wednesday, 19th inst., Joseph understood at Paris - an article has appeared Republican Convention at Syracuse.

in the Paris Constitutionnel which is understood TAE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS. Massachusetts Republican Convention.

Worcestra, Sept. 20, 1855.
The Republican (or fusion) State Convention was largely attended to-day, over 1,000 delegates being present fro all parts of the State, including several ex-whig members of Congress, several Know Nothing Congressmen, Senator Wilson and many of the rank and file of the late whig,

free soil and Knew Nothing parties.

The Hon. N. P. Banks was chosen President, with long list of vice presidents and secretaries. Richard H. Dana, Jr., (free soil,) was chosen Chairman of the Com-

mittee on Resolutions.

After passing a vote that, to avoid cheating, each dele gate should write his name and residence upon his vot-for a candidate for Governor, the convention adjourned

The resolutions are of the same tenor, and both were

Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1855. Christian Associations, to-day appointed Montreal as the next place of meeting, between July and September, in 1856. The following Central Committee was chosen:--Messrs, Neff, Moore, Loury, Neane and Mitchell, of Cin cinnati; Patton, of Kingston; Clement, of Buffalo; Lang-don and Rhees, of Washington; Jones, of Charleston; Latting, of New Orleans; Bacon, of San Francisco; and Hitchcock, of St. Louis.

The Epidemie in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20, 1855.
The news from Norfolk and Portsmouth this morning is of the same gloomy nature. At Norfolk during the 24 hours ending at noon on Tuesday, there were 38 death

At Portsmouth during the same period, there were 11

Yellow Fever at Canton, Miss.

New ORLEANS, Sept. 19, 1855.
Advices from Canton, Miss., state that there are now one hundred and seven cases of yellow fever in that place, out of a population of only three hundred and eighty-eight. The number of deaths thus far has been

The Wreck of the Steamer Schastopol-Six Persons Drowned.

Cincago, Fept. 20, 1855. By the Milwaukie papers received this morning, we learn that six persons were drowned at the wreck of the steamer Sebastopol, as follows: The pilot, Francis Forbes, in endeavoring to reach the shore in a boat; the Forbes, in endeavoring to reach the shore in a boat; the second mate, Morris Berry; the second engineer, name unknown, but belonging to Avon, Ohio; two passengers and a colored water, names unknown. All of the other persons on board the steamer, numbering 14, were saved. Twelve of the horses on board were also saved. The captain of the steamer was deceived in not seeing the usual light at the mouth of the river, and ran aground at one o'clock in the morning.

The storm was the heaviest ever known in that region.

The Sebastopol was owned in Cleveland, and insured in Buffalo. Her cargo was valued at \$100,060.

Cmcaro, Sept. 20, 1855.

The steamer Queen City, of the Collongwood line, is reported ashore between Sheboygan and Milwaukie. We have no particulars as yet.

Destructive Fire at Fort Smith, Arkansas

Cincaso, Sept. 19, 1855.

A fire occurred at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 16th inst., destroying about 850,000 worth of property. It broke out in an alley near Gibson avenue, and spread to Garrison avenue, destroying a whole block, including the Post Office and many of the best buildings in the place. The St. Charles Hotel was on fire three times, but was finally saved. There is hardly any insurance on the property destroyed.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Persacro, Sept. 20, 1855. Last evening two treight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Altona, came in collision. A fireman, named Wilhelm, jumped off the engine and was killed. No one else was hurt.

Marine Disasters

Bostov, Sept. 20, 1855. The ship Cohota, previously reported ashore, having been pumped out, was towed off by the steamer R. B. Forbes this afternoon, and brought up to the city. The ship Henry Ware, before reported ashore at Prince Edward Island, and sold at \$6,400, has been got off without difficulty, and taken to Charlotte Town to repair

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1855. Our stock market was dull at the first board, and the ollowing are the quotations:—For Pennsylvania 5's, 86 Reading Railroad, 47½; Long Island Railroad, 14½; Mor-ris Canal, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET. Atour cattle market to-day there was a slight improvement in beeves. The offerings numbered 800, and they were mostly sold here at \$3.50 a \$4.25, on the hoof, equal to \$7 a \$8.25 net. The advance is about 12c per 100 lbs. Hogs scarce and in demand at improved prices. Sales at \$c. a \$9\(\xi_0\)c. Sheep in moderate demand at last week's figures, ranging from \$3.10 \$4 per head.

week's figures, ranging from \$3 to \$4 per head.

New Orleans, Sept. 19, 1855.

Our cotton market is firm at previous rates, with sales to-day of 9,000 bales. Mess pork sells at \$21. Sterling exchange is quoted at \$1/2 n 9 per cent.

BUFFALO, Sept. 20—12:30 P. M.

Flour—Less doing, but very firm; sales 400 bbls, at \$7, 37,3/4 n \$7,625 for cheice Ohio and extra indiana, and \$7,75 for extra lowa. Wheat in good request; sales 4,000 bushels Wisconsin mixed brought \$1 48, and 2,200 common white Canadian for indiana on private terms; 4,000 bushels Wisconsin mixed brought \$1 48, and 2,200 common white Canadian \$1,73. Corn rather better; sales 30,000 bushels kells, at 74c. free to beat; it is now held at 75c. Outs steady; sales of 3,000 bushels at 55c. Canal freights are ensier. Own is taken for Albany at 12c. a 12/2c., and for New Yorkat 14c. a 14/2c. The lake imports yesterday were—flour, 1,487 bbls; wheat, 11,887 bushels; corn, 45,487 bushels.

Police Intelligence

Yesterday afternoon, Sergeant Smith, of the Second District Police Court, arrived in this city from Wayland, Stephen county, in this State, having in enstody Quincy A. Fisk, who stands charged with having, in the month of July, 1854, obtained \$1,100 worth of dry goods from the firm of Avery Butter, Ceell & Co., doing business at No. 11 Merray street, by false pretences and fraudulent representations. The complainants in this case allege that they were induced to part with the above amount of goods on the avenued representing that he and his pariner were contents of extensive farms and real estate in Steuther county. N. V. that after parting with their preperty complainants found out that these representations were made with a view to defraud them out of their property. Hery therefore prefer a charge of false preciouses against the prisoner. Fig. was brought before Justice tomely, as the Lower Rollice Court, where he was 1 cld for examination.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Opening Day of the Fall Season-Great Dis-

play of Beauty and Fashion.
Yesterday was the commencement of the fall season, and it passed off with more than the usual brilliancy and color that characterize these festivals of fashion. The weather was all that could be desired, cool and bright. Nature was in her most propitious mood, and everything conspired in favor of the great event. All that skill and ingenuity could do to ren ier it successful was done—in-vention was taxed to its uttermost, combinations and ontrasts lent to it their peculiar charms; and the result was a display that Paris might be proud of. True, a great deal of the fascinating trifles on display were un-doubtedly French—they might be known at once by their ornate, exaggerated style; but the greater portion were the results of American genius, and even the genuine Paris made article had to be modified and toned down to suit the tastes of our New York belles. So, on the whole, the display was gratifying to national vanity, and gave a cretaste of the good time coming when New York will be the Paris of the Western world.

In one respect the coming season will be a fac simile of the past; there is no return to simplicity; dresses are as magnificent and expensive as over, and trimmings as lavishly profuse. Indeed, the cost of the little elegant trifles that make up a fashionable lady's outfit would raise a doubt in the bosom of credulity. Pocket hand-kerchiefs at one hundred and twenty dollars, and lace sets at sixty-five, are to us what the bone of an extinct uni-mal was to Cuvier, data by which to calculate the ex-

pense of the whole.

To-morrow the show rooms will continue open for the benefit of country milliners, who regularly repair to their Faris every half year, and bring back with them patterns and ideas that last the next six months, doing with New York fashions what New 1 ork modistes do with Paris fashions—modify them to suit the more primitive tastes of their customers. To-morrow the excitement of the opening? dies out, and business returns to its usual channel with accelerated force; orders will flow in to the different establishments, and preparations for the winter campaign will be commenced in vigorous earnest. There s nothing strikingly new in cloaks or mantillas, the winter styles not having yet appeared, but we have seen an opera cloak of surpassing elegance that we cannot pass over. The material is the finest French merino, white as a snow wreath, and it is em-broidered about half-way up its length in perpendicular stripes. Three metallions, gradually decreasing in size, form each stripe, and are connected by a chain work of Persian embroidery. From the lower medallion falls a fringe, in which is combined the brilliant rainbow colors

sed in the embroidery.

As characteristic of the age and country, and as indicating a cordial union between commerce and the arts, hitherto so estranged, we must not omit to mention a project carried out by Genin, of Broadway. This is, the establishment of a gallery of paintings in the Bazaar, representing the people of every quarter of the world

The different establishments mentioned below opened vesterday, and were besieged throughout the day by rowds of ladies, anxious to compare the styles of the various modistes:-

In Broadway.

Ty,

Mme. Embree, millinery,
Jas. Tucker, bridal wreaths, Mrs. Gosson, munnery,
Miss Furlong, do.,
Mme. Dongal, do.;
Miss Gardner, do.,
Mrs. Hart. dresses, &c.,
Mme. Harris & Son, bonnets Ac.,
Mrs. Jones, millinery,
Mrs. Hart, do.,
W. Brown, bonnets, &c.
Mrs. Marcy, millinery,
Bartholomew, mourn and furs, Mme. De Vos, millinery. Mme. Barnet, do., Mme. Malherbe, do., Mrs. Simmons, do., Mmc. Gavelle, do., Genin's, children's and ladies' bazaar, In Great J.

Bartholomew, mourning millinery, Weeds, do., B. Reny, millinery, Mrs. Smythe, do., Misses Babcock, dresses, &c

Genin's, children's and Misses Baucock, gresses ladeles' bazaar, In Great Jones street.

Mrs. Jarvis, millinery, Mrs. Davidson, milliner Mrs. Rallings, do., &c. Stoane & Ryaders, do., Miss Clune, do., Mrs. Cripps, millinery.

In Walker street.

Mrs. Hubbard, millinery.

In White street.

Mrs. Hubbard, millinery.

In Grand street.

Lord & Taylor, fail ribbons, &c.

In Hudson street.

Miss Armstrong, millinery.

In Biecker street.

Miss Armstrong, Millinery.

In Biecker street.

Mrs. Watson, millinery.

Mrs. Watson, millinery.

Mrs. Watson, millinery. In Hudson street.

iillinery. L. Bins, millinery.

In Blocker street.

y, Mrs. Watson, millinery. Mrs. Kidd, millinery, Mrs. Levi, do.,

Mrs. Levi, do., In Sixth avenue.

Mrs. Ringgold, millinery.

In John street.

Geo. N. Cutter, millinery Homer & Ketchum, feather speeds.

ers, ribbons, flowers, &c.

goods.
E. T. Wilde, nullinery,
In Bouery.

Mrs. C. Kleinschmidt, mil- Lichtenstein, ribbons, &c. linery, In Atlantic street, Brooklyn. Williams & Baxter, millinery. BONNETS.

BONNETS.

Bonnets are still worn small in the front, and so close to the face that the fall inside trimming has the effect of a border. The crowns, whether oval or soft—and fashion, nore tolerant than usual, admits both—droop considerably, and are profusely trimmed with double capes and falls of lace more or less pointed. We have never seen such bold and striking contrasts as is produced by the combination of colors used this season. Black and white, equally peculiar, attract attention by their marked and startling originality. Fruits, flowers, cereals, feathers, ribbons and laces, form "the outward flourishes." The flowers, which are of all sizes, from the tiniest moss re to the stately fleur-de-lis, are generally of velvet, and the ribbons are barred or dotted with the same m erial, or edged with fringe or imitations of lace so deli cately correct as to deceive the unpracticed observer. The mixture of black and white lace on the same hat is still popular, and justly so, for the effect is at once and pleasing. The greatest novelties of the season are bats idered with chenille and bugles. These require less trimmings than the other styles, and the rich simplicity of the style is very attractive. One very pretty hat, formed of white silk embossed with black velvet, v oust describe:-The crown was flat and transparent, and from the centre proceeded in alternate circles certings of white silk and black velvet edged with blonde. A cape of white blonde fell like a mist over the dotted er cape, and black and white ostrich feathers into mingled graced both sides. A very full ruche of white cherry colored flowers, formed the inside triaming, and round the front of the hat the border turned inward and the pointed edge resting on the ruche was a fall crich white lace. Another, of dark blue satin, with bros bands of black velvet running both ways, a double cape and a fall of Chantilly lace, deep in the contre and nar-rowing at the sides, deserves mention. The outside triminside blue velvet flowers and the white lilies of France A very elegant hat of black velvet, embroidered with be gles, the crown covered with a fanchon similarly ornament ed, was exhibited at one of the leading establishments, a also the two beautiful hats we have endeavored to de scribe. In the same establishment are hats of various colors, covered with a network of blacksvelvet and a verpretty novelty in the way of trimming for children' ents, called a marabout ruche. This is placed on the outside of the hat, and carried round the curtain; and the soft swaying motion imparted to it by the faintest breath of air has a charming effect, and renders it peer liarly appropriate for youth. Geniu opens this sea with some very beautiful combinations. One bat, formed of green silk, overlaid with black lace, embroidered with green chepille and straw in very tasteful designs, at once arrests attention. The face trimmings of glowing crimson flowers, and white and cherry colored ribbons, contras with and relieve the sombre beauty of the outside. And ther, still more beautiful, was composed of white silk co vered with white crape, glistening with starry embr dery; a deep fold of corn colored silk ran round the edge of the hat and curtain inside and out, breaking through the monotony of the white, and looking like a gleam sunlight upon snow. Marabout feathers, corn color and white made up the outside trimming, and exquisitely natural wheat ears adorned the insi Another of steel colored moire antique, trimmed with black lace and gorgeous crimson flowers, and another of dark velvet with pendant bunches of acorns, were conspicuously elegant.

Head dresses are made of the same materials as hereto-lore, but so arranged as to have the effect of novelty. The confeur d Ulmperatrice, struck us as being particularly elegant. It is formed of lace, disposed in such a manner as to resemble the present style of wearing the hair in rolls. Over this puffing pass crossway innumerable rows of narrow black velvet edged with blonde, which are lost underneath amid the folds of the hair. Clusters of trailing flowers are attached to the back and fall in bright profusion over the shoulders. In another style the crown is formed by a braid of crimson velvet, a band of the same material passes over the hair about two inches above the forehead and holds it securely in its place; har the blonde lappets are ostrich feathers, and on

each side are masses of small bright flowers like the verbena blessom. A head dress formed of white blende and blue ribbon, plaited in braids about an nch wide, which went winding in and out amid the cloud-like lace in mazy regularity, was remarkable for its simple beauty. The "cache peigne," a very pretty its simple beauty. The "cache peigne," a very pretty style, with a very inappropriate name, is composed of bows upon bows of ribbons arranged in the shape of a wreath, and serves rather to surround than to conceat the comb. Others are formed exclusively of flowers. delicate spring blossoms, and glowing autumnal ones or stately exotics, and humble wild flowers interblent in beautiful contusion. These wreaths are fastened with large gold pins, from which depend chains and balls of the same costly material.

MOURNINGS.

The mourning for the coming season is distinguished for the richness and variety of the materials, and the grave yet graceful elegance of the different styles. Purple, which was lately looked upon with disfavor as an inno-vation, and used staringly in consequence, has gradually-worked its way into public favor, and is now recognized as one of the genuine hues of grief. This is to be attributed not only to the beauty and ecomingness of the color, but to its possessing the rare quality of contrasting and harmonizing with the standard mourning colors, black and white. This it pos-sesses in common with lavender, but its greater depth of color gives it an incalculable advantage over the older but less brilliant favorite. For deep mourning, which rejects all light shades as jealously as deep grief rejects all consolation, we have seen bombazines of the finest texture, a very rich kind of corded silk, called ducabe, and the lustreless silk barathea, a fabric eminently suited for the purpose. For lighter mourning we have seen very elegant flounced brocade robes on a ground of purple silk, and a robe of moire antique in alternate stripes of lavender, ashes of roses, white and black, that was su-perb. From the mourning hats on exhibition in Bartholomew's, we select a tew remarkable for their beauty.
The Rachel Pauline is made of heavy English crape, and trimmed in the inside with bows of the same description. A fall of crape, almost large enough for a demi-veil, is attached to the hat, and flung back over the cape, adding still more to the gloomy and funereal character of the whole. Another very pretty hat was composed of silk, ribbed with velvet; a fall of lace, embroidered with straw, was thrown backwards from the edge over the hat; the cape, trimmed with straw embroidered lace, was slightly elevated on one side, to give room for a bow of moire antique ribbon, and on the other side was a feather, tipped with straw. The chenille embroidery mentioned in connection with the other hats, is found in the composition of mourning bounets. The "Rachel" is a beautiful specimen of this kind. The foundation of purple silk is overlaid with black lace, claborately em broidered with purple chenille and bugles, and loops of chenille carried round the edge of the hat and curtain, impart to it a finished look. A low of broche chenille ribbon is inserted under the curtain, and feathers tipped with purple chenille complete the outside adornments

DEESSES.

The most prominent feature in the dresses for this seaon is the prodigality of triuming. Everything is trim-son is the prodigality of triuming. Everything is trim-med—flounces, basques, bretelles and sleeves. Of these-same trimmings we have a most bewildering variety— moire antique, velvet, plush, fringe, ribbon and lace. We would venture to assert that flounces would be the-only style this season but for the vision of moire antique and rich heavy striped silks that rise upbraidingly before us. We have seen some brocade flounces which are most exquisite—bouquets of flowers, of the most brilliant bues, contrasting beautifully with the dark groundwork of black, purple, or dark blue of the main body of the silk. Arabesque patterns of the most ingenious devices and stripes of all widths, some varied with polka spots or other small figures between the stripes, and others ap

plicity and trusting to the unadorned stripe alone.

Basques are in fashion still and in as great favor as at the commencement of their brilliant career. Nothing as yet has shaken their supremacy—even the stereotyped-instability of fashion has been ineffectual against them.

We have a charming novelty in the corsage breidles, or braces passing over the shoulder, and extending back and front to the waist, sometimes falling below it, in square lappets. They are frequently split on the shoulder, and invasible. der, and invariably narrow as they approach the waist. They give full scope for the display of trimming, which, as we mentioned before, is a marked feature in the present style. There is also another novelty in the corsage catled the Joan d'Arc. It is a light fitting plain walst high to the threat, with rows of buttons, and open at the bottom, in the vest or pilet style. There is also another style of walst trimming which is more becoming and suitable to some figures than the bretelle. It is called the suitable to some agures than the bretele. It is called the demi-bretelle, or tretelle cape, which forms a bretele in front, but instead of reaching to the waist, it sweeps gracefully round the shoulders, forming a cape. This style we would not recommend to a round shouldered person. Sleeves—Fashion has not been very rigorous or despotic in this particular. She has more fully allowed us quite a number of styles to choose from. will particularize a few of the most charming. The double bell is a very pretty style of sleeve—a plain shoulder piece three inches deep, with two full frills. This is suitable for a plain dress. Then we have a much more stylish sleeve, of which the old-fashioned flowing the shoulder, which is trimmed with lace velvet or fringe, and closed with bows of ribbon. There is still another which we cannot omit. It is the flowing sleeve shape but from the elbow down there is a fulness laid on which is made into touillenners by perpendicular lines of velvet.

is made into continue.

plash, or moire antique.

BALL DRESS. Pall dresses are made of pink and white tarletane, with alternate flounces of each color. It has a most beautiful and srial appearance. The sleeves are formed of two frills, one white, the other pink. The corsage is low and pointed, and a deep fall of lace almost covers it; a bouquet of pink and white rose buds completes the dress, which, for lightness and beauty, is far superi-or to either silk or sain for ball dresses. We have seen another, which is a worthy rival of the above. It is made of white and pale blue tarletane, with alternate flounces of blue and white like the other, but with this difference, that the head of each flounce is puffed, and through these bouillonner gleum ribbons of a different color. In the white flounce we have the blue ribbon, and in the blue flounce the white, wi appears at intervals in bows and long flowing ends. The corsage is low and trimmed on tretdle; the sleeves short, and looped up with blue and white ribbon.

We have seen, at one of the leading baznars in Broadway, the following elegant glace:- A wodding dress of white silk, almost covered with two deep flounces of point lace, each flounce trimmed with a quilling of broad white satin ribbon—the same trimming also at the head of the flounce. The corrage low, and entirely covered with point lace, forming brelettes back and front; sleeves short, of point lace, looped up with flowers. A veil of point lace falls over the shoulder, and is looped up with banch of orange blossoms at one side. A wreath of the same bridal blossom encircles the head, and white satin slippers, with extra redinarily high heels, completes this elegant wedding area

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING Some exquisite specimens are to be seen at a leading broadway bazzar, from the infant's embroidered long che to the bey's full dress cloth suit. One very pretty style, combining richness with simplicity, was a of brown moire antique, sufficiently open in front to dia-play a richly embroidered undershirt. The sleeves were lowing and gathered on the outside through their entire length, the failness being drawn in by a broad band of black velvet that extended from the edge to the shoulder and on this band were disposed buttons so light and deliate that they looked like gilded fret work. The fullness ound the waist was drawn in by a cord and tassels of black silk. Embroldered velvet pants and hat of brown elt, with drooping feather, completed this charming cos-ume. Around the edge of the hat was a quilling of time. Arother, from which spring at intervals a feathery tuit of the same color, producing a charming and novel effect. Another, for a grown boy, made of the most delicate shade of ashes of roses and trimmed with silk braid, worked in quaint patterns, was exceedingly elegant. The sleeves were slashed and connected by a net work of silk cord, and the dress was completed

by a cape which could be taken off at pleasure. This cape was edged with a broad border of variegated plash, that looked at once striking and distingue. LACES.

There is no article of ladies' wear on which such vast
toms of money can be expended as on laces, and none on which feminine taste better loves to display itself. And it must be confessed there is a strange fascination in these filmy fabrics that look like snowy clouds, or wreaths of mist, or ocean spray, or anything transparent and unsubstantial. Nothing can be better suited for trimming dresses than lace, and accordingly we find it universally used for ball and evening dresses. For these purpose the various kinds of point lace are in high favor. We have seen a charming novelty in lace, which will us